THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 5 00
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" "	6 months,	25 00
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" "	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.

A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina, and brings six hundred wounded Confederates, and the same number of wounded Yankees will be sent in return.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.

General Lee reports to the War Department that a dispatch from Gen. Early says that Sheridan is retreating from Harrisonburg, down the Valley.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.

A fight commenced early this morning on the Darbytown road on the north side of the James, and extended along the line to Fort Harrison and ceased at two o'clock. We carried it is reported two lines of breastworks, took three hundred prisoners, nine pieces of artillery and one hundred horses.

Gen. Gregg, of Texas was killed. Gen. Bratton, Col. Haskel and Maj. Haskel, of S. C., were wounded.

Our loss was slight. That of the enemy heavy.

Nothing official yet.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.

Unusual quietude has prevailed here to-day and for the past week.

Grant is still busy with the spade on his new position near Fort McRae.

It is rumored that Lieut. General R. H. Anderson will be assigned to the command of Gen. Beauregard's troops in this department.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Oct. 6.

Five vessels are off the bar.

All quiet this morning.

Four foreigners and one negro were captured near the obstructions, trying to escape to the Yankees.

The *Advertiser* has advices from Forrest army, via Cherokee to the 6th: He captured three thousand prisoners, four guns, seven hundred horses, twenty-five hundred stands small arms, one thousand negroes, men and children, and completely destroyed the Alabama and Tennessee railroad from Franklin to Decatur. This is considered Forrest's most successful raid.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Sept. 6.

Five miles from Clinton, La., Oct. 6th.—Yesterday the enemy advanced in heavy force from Bayou Sara on Clinton and Woodville road.

Col. Scott, with one Regiment only, fought and drove them back on the Jackson railroad to within two miles from Bayou Sara, but being flanked, and the enemy being reinforced, Col. Scott fell back on Liberty road.

The enemy occupied Woodville yesterday at 5 o'clock, p. m, and Clinton early this morning.

[THIRD DISPAECH.]

MOBILE, Oct. 7th.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* from Senatobia on the 6th reports that the Chicago *Times* of the 30th and Memphis papers of the 4th say that on the 27th the Confederates made a desperate assault on Pilot Knob but were repulsed with a loss of 1,500 including Gen. Cabell. The Federals evacuated on the 28th spiking their guns and firing the railroad Depot. The Confederates captured three guns, the enemy's train, forty wagons and escort, burnt the iron works and all the government buildings. It is supposed they made a complete smash of the drafting aparattus, and records. Valley Mountain literally covered with rebels.

Later reports say Price overtook Ewing and badly used him up at Harrison's Station.

The Yankees have evacuated Potosi Mineral Point, Desota county. The entire country below Mentinade bridge evacuated.

A. J. Smith was thanked and fell back to Jefferson Barracks where he is fortifying.

A raiding party went to Charlemange four miles from the city.

The Chicago Times thinks it strange that Ewing should evacuate Pilot Knob after slaughtering so many rebels only losing sixty nine men. Bill Anderson killed one hundred Johnston's six months men.

Anderson says he intends to kill every man he finds wearing a Federal uniform,—they having killed his father, mother, and sister.

Price conscripts all Union sympathizers. A large number of volunteers are joining him. Many drafted men escaped from St. Louis and joined Price. Rosecrans issued orders to shoot every man going in that direction.

Nashville dates to the 30th say that Forrest was at Fayetteville, on the 28th, with nearly his whole force moving on the Chattanooga road. A small portion of the road was destroyed. All the bridges have been destroyed between Athens and Pulaski. Rasseau was at Tullahoma. Forrest had twenty ammunition wagons and men and guns, including two ten pounder Parrotts.

Decatur is reported captured by Wheeler.

Confederate loan declined three per cent. in Europe, on the receipt of the capture of Atlanta. It was considered the crowning success of the war in the West.

Gold in New York on the 1st, was 193½.

Morgan L. Smith's command was at Memphis. Washburn is absent on leave.

The Memphis *Bulletin* learns that Price's army is moving rapidly, and seems ubiquitious.

Sheridan Retiring.

CHARLOTTSVILLE, Oct. 7th.

An officer just arrived here direct from Harrisonburg states that Sheridan retires from that place and moved down the Valley. Our cavalry had entered the town.

DESERTERS ESCAPED.—We learn that 12 or 14 deserters escaped from the Western train Tuesday evening, at the six mile tank. They had been arrested in the mountain country and were destined to their respective commands.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Iron Clad Ram Alexandria has put to sea, followed by two vessels, one laden with her armament and the other with her ammunition. It is believed that she will be heard from in due time and in the right quarter. It is not known how she got out, the British Government having done all it could to prevent her sailing.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Rev. John P. Lemay, a brother of the late Rev. T. J. Lemay of this city, who was long and favorably known as a minister of the Christian Church in Granville County in this State, died about the 1st of August at his residence in Mississippi, whither he removed some years ago. He was a good man and rests from his labors.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864. [No. 145.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security for our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped, to the indigent of our country. This lowering of prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the Cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people, in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful, in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.		$ 5 00
"	unpeeled, per bushel 28 lbs.	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
"	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush. 60 pounds,	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	80
"	fresh, gross, per pound,	40
"	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, pr. yd.	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb.,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,	4 50
"	shelled, sacks not included, per bush., 56 lbs.,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush. of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd. wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd.,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl. 196 lbs.,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
"	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
"	artillery, 2nd class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs.,	350 00
"	Pig, No. 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	314 00
"	Pig, No. 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	278 00
"	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	1680 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds,	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard,	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	50 00
Lard,	per pound,	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound,	6 00
"	upper, per pound,	7 00
"	harness, per pound,	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon,	5 00
"	sorghum, per gallon,	5 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
"	2d class, per head,	800 00
"	3d class, per head,	500 00
Nails,	per keg,	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	5 25
"	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	4 50
"	baled, per 100 lbs,	5 25
"	shelled, per bushel,	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 50
"	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 78
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bush. of 60 lbs.	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
Peaches dried,	peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	8 50
"	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs.	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 82
"	salted, per pound,	2 30
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
"	common, near town, per head, per month,	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
"	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
"	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush. of 56 lbs.	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yd.,	1 30
"	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, pr. yd.	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.	20 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	35 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs.	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldiers', wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb.,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
"	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush. of 22 lbs.	75
Ship stuff,	good, per bush. of 37 lbs.	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
"	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No. 1, extra,	3 00
"	No. 1,	2 50
"	No. 2,	1 75
"	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
"	manufactured, per gal.,	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush. of 68 lbs.	7 50
"	bran, per bush. of 17 lbs.	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	1 50
" "	unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	8 00
"	unwashed, per pound,	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, pr bunch of 5 lbs.	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds,	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day,	7 50
Hire of six horse trams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	37 50
Hire of horse, per day,	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864. 143—d1tx2t.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —

IN PURSUANCE OF CIRCULAR No. 45, CURRENT series, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1864. 133—1m.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

Surgeon General's Office.
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
48—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided,* That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC 9. *Be in further enacted,* That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided,* They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided,* That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided,* That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

135 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 8 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	30 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Bonett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Rolly,
11	Wm J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15		W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,	James L Gaines,	John V B Rogers,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28		Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Sac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V C Ivan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Best,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	John Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman
45		John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		ankford,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	James T Davis,	
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook	W J Ru[illegible],
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McNeill,
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Falson,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57		Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore: The Tenth Battaljon by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Cilngman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 15th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th 5nd 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 65th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 34th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund G Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 8, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

On and after the 1st of October, subscription rates to the CONSERVATIVE will be as follows:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5
" " " three months,	15
" " " six months,	25
" " Weekly, six months,	10

No subscription one to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

☞ A $100 bill of the old issue will pay for the Daily CONSERVATIVE six months.

OUR AFFAIRS are of too serious a character, and the *situation* too delicate, not to require the utmost caution on the part of the press, and the highest vigilance on the part of our authorities. A careful survey of the whole field, will fix strongly upon any mind the conviction, that the position of Gen. Lee is now by far the most interesting and important to the future history of the contest. Serious as the aspect of our affairs was, after the fall of Atlanta, subsequent events have lifted the cloud from that quarter, and now, as we suggested a few days ago, the point of most concern is the future of Petersburg and Richmond. Assured of this, we confess to a weakness, amounting to agitation, at the unfortunate rumor which has several times disturbed the people of Petersburg, that the abandonment of that place by Gen. Lee was among the possibilities. We have not for a moment credited the rumor, yet whenever it is hinted at, in any way by the press, we find our feelings disturbed. This agitation, we confess, is increased, when we find, in that portion of the press which claims to possess peculiar facilities for ascertaining the mind or purpose of the government, plans for our future course, in the possible event of the abandonment of Petersburg and Richmond both.

The object of such allusions is too manifest to minds conversant with the vagaries of the political press, but such developments have a bad influence upon the masses. What, for instance, can our neighbor of the *Confederate* suppose to be the effect upon the popular mind, such an announcement as the following will produce, which occurs in its columns on yesterday:

"We regard the surrender of Richmond as quite within the range of *probability*, and our people should at once understand that such a move in no wise concludes the cause of the Confederacy."

Let it be understood that the *Confederate* is supposed to be in the confidence of the government, and is possessed of means of knowing the purposes of our leaders, far in advance of other presses in the State. Its usual caution and *reticence* heretofore, has been marked, yet now at a time when the public anxiety is at its pitch in regard to the fate of these cities and the probable consequences of their fall, to the Confederacy, it solemnly avers that it "regards the surrender of Richmond as quite within the range of *probability*."

This enunciation is made after it had drawn a profile of certain important lines of communication, to be rendered absolutely necessary by that catastrophe, in order to the successful resistance of the enemy. If that event was within the probabilities, the government must have perceived it quite as readily as the *Confederate*, and if those works now rendered so necessary in its eye, ought to be constructed in view of such an event, why is it that the government has been so dilatory in their inception? If the fate of Petersburg and Richmond is so hazardous; if now they are trembling in the balance, why is it that long before this period, or until within a few weeks, the government and the *Confederate* have felt no alarm? Why have not the facts—the startling fact—been pressed with greater zeal upon the people of the several States? Why is it, as the President himself admits, the recusant States where the conscription has not been enforced as it has been in North Carolina, have not been aroused to their duty? Why is it, that these important lines of communication are not well nigh completed? Why is it, that the crisis has been deferred so as to put the government to the "forlorn hope" of relying solely and alone upon the few thousand militia officers and magistrates left in North Carolina, to save Petersburg and Richmond? Thank Heaven! our noble old State, (God bless her,) has cheerfully borne the brunt already, and she will do all she can still, in aid of the cause, but why is it that the tears, and patriotism, and beseechings and threats of the *Confederate*, have not been poured out upon some of the sister States?

President Davis admits that the conscription was unpopular everywhere, and that in North Carolina alone has it been fully carried out; at least, that in no State has it been so thoroughly executed as in North Carolina. Mark that! And yet there are men in North Carolina, who would at the mere beck of the President, take every man left in the State between the ages of 16 and 50 or 55, to Richmond, except perhaps their own carcasses, leaving the State to the mercy of the enemy from without and an enemy from within, to be tilled and protected by the old men, women and children, while other States are allowed to do as they please and take care of themselves. We except the *Confederate* so far as skulking from duty in that case. We accord to the Senior a readiness to lead the "forlorn hope." But we trust Gen. Lee is not reduced to that strait.

Let not the reader be alarmed. Before Petersburg and Richmond are abandoned Gen. Lee's army and a better one the world never saw, must be whipped. Our boys there say, they can't be whipped, and we believe them. The *Confederate* is simply trying the nerves of our people. It simply wants to test its power at frightening the "Tar Heels" for once. But it will fail.

Our neighbor has been exerting itself for weeks to induce a call of the Legislature, in order that that body might force into the conscription the militia officers and magistrates of the State. We have said repeatedly and we reaffirm it, that we are not in favor of keeping any man out of the war, who ought to be and can be spared to the cause. North Carolina has done and will fulfil her obligations to the Confederacy to the fullest extent, but she expects the same measure from her sister States. We understand Governor Vance, every public man and every press of the State to be fully committed to that pledge. But we have shown clearly we think, that a call of the Legislature at present cannot provide for the present emergency—that the Confederacy has the means and men already to meet it, if it will put them into the fight. There are a few thousand militia officers and magistrates left, between the ages of 21 and 45, who are able to do service in the field. Of the number, one-third would be exempted under the 15 negro law, about one third would be entitled on the same principle as others, to be detailed as farmers; a portion of the balance who are not farmers, are among the most efficient officers and magistrates in the State. There are some, how many we do not know, who would do more service in the army, than at home. Who will pick them out? How can it be done? But would they if picked make a respectable "forlorn hope" for the *Confederate* to lead to Richmond?—We think not.

Let our neighbor turn its batteries to some other points, if it desires to accomplish something for the cause. The Legislature when it meets will be sure to do the best it can for the army, but it really can do but little. Let the Confederate authorities put the clamps on the detailed officers and privates all over the land, whose places can be supplied by disabled men, and let them enforce the conscription in other States as it has done in this, and we shall have men enough.

WE HAVE GIVEN to our readers the views of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens in regard to the peace measures now urged. To-day we give the letter of Hon. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, to the President, on the same subject, in order to place them on the "historic record." Time will develope the wisdom or policy of the views put forth by these gentlemen. We regret to see the disposition on the part of those who differ with them, to denounce these views as mischievous, and proceeding from bad motives and looking to ulterior ends. We believe, on the contrary, that they are moved by patriotic impulses. Few men live, who in our estimation are wiser and purer than Vice President Stephens, yet we are by no means prepared to say that he cannot err. His letter breathes the spirit of a statesman whose soul is wrapped up in the well-being of his country, and we cannot discover in anything he says, a tinge of a desire, a preference to restore the old Union. We are not prepared to say that they all express themselves in terms perfectly unexceptionable, yet it is evident that they are seeking the accomplishment of an object, i. e. the peace of the country, which all desire. Let the reader peruse all these letters, keeping in view this idea, that they were penned, as we believe, with the sole view of operating favorably upon the Peace party at the North, in the event of whose success, they believe much will be gained to the South, and the hideous phantom of reconstruction, conjured up by those who differ with them, will vanish.

PRESIDENT DAVIS has returned to Richmond full of confidence and hope as to the future. His late speeches and especially the one delivered to the people of Greensboro on his return, a synopsis of which from the *Citizen* we gave to our readers on yesterday, are full of encouragement. In his estimation the time of defeat and discouragement has passed, and we may now look for better days. Let the whole country back up the armies, and hold up the hands of the President. The differences of political sentiment which exist among us, or in the management of the war, should by no means affect the patriotic endeavors of all to push on the cause. They shall not prevent us from awarding to President Davis, as well as to all others, what their patriotism and honest endeavors to serve the country demand.

WE ARE under many obligations to our friend, Capt. J. H. Stevenson, of Charlotte, for the handsome list of subscribers which he has recently sent us. We hope that this is only an earnest of what is in store for us throughout the State. A little effort on the part of the friends of the paper, we are satisfied, will greatly increase its circulation, and add strength to the principles which it advocates. And now that its permanency may be regarded as a fixed fact, its friends can work for its prosperity without any reservation whatever.

We are, moreover, gratified to learn that the paper is giving that satisfaction which is necessary to secure an interest in its circulation; and we can assure our patrons, that our efforts will be unremitting to make it all that its most ardent friends desire. Who will be the next to send us a long list of subscribers?

It is true that we have recently advanced the price of subscription, but this was a necessity laid upon us by the prevailing high prices of all the necessaries of life and the materials necessary for publication. And even now our prices fall far below those of the prime necessaries of life. For example: our Daily is $25 for six months, which is the price of one bushel of corn meal in our market; the Weekly is $10 for six months, which is the price of one bushel of potatoes in our market,—other things ranging in the same proportion. These prices make it necessary to pay high wages to printers and clerks, necessary for publishing. So that, when compared with the prices of other things, a newspaper is about the cheapest thing that can now be bought.

THE HOSPITALS of this city, we learn, are now full to overflowing, with our sick and wounded soldiers. We are glad to know that the Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society of this city, is doing much for their relief and comfort, but the means to do so in the hands of the Society does not meet the demands upon it. Many of our citizens in the city and county and adjacent counties, have already contributed handsomely to this object, placing in the hands of the Society money, provisions, and delicacies not easily obtained, which have been faithfully applied; but still we regret to learn, that at present, so great is the number who need the kind offices of the society, its means are insufficient to do what humanity and gratitude to our brave defenders, have a right to claim. Need we urge upon our readers the duty of contributing to the humane objects of this Association? The bare mention of its wants are sufficient. We are satisfied no claim upon the benevolence of the people at home, is so strong as that which comes up from the Hospitals. Articles sent to the care of Mrs. Col. Rogers, the President, or moneys to Mrs. Gov. Ellis the Treasurer, of this city, for the purposes of the Asssociation will be thankfully received.

In the fight in the Valley Capt R. T. Hall, 43rd Regt. was badly wounded; Capt. C. W. Sturdivent was badly wounded and fell into hands of the enemy.

MR. BOYCE TO MR. DAVIS.

WINNSBORO', S. C., Sept. 29, 1864.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis:

SIR: The Democratic party of the United States, in their recent Convention at Chicago, resolved that if they attained power they would agree to an armistice and a Convention of all the States, to consider the subject of peace. I think that action demands a favorable response from our government. You are the only person who can make that response, because our Congress does not meet until after the time appointed for the Presidential election. If our Congress met in time, I should propose the action I desire taken to that body, and submit to its judgment my argument, but as that opportunity does not occur, I have no alternative but to remain silent, or address myself to you. I cannot consistently, with my ideas of duty, remain silent. I therefore address myself to you. We are waging war to obtain a satisfactory peace. By a satisfactory peace, I mean a peace consistent with the preservation of our free institutions. By a satisfactory peace, I do not mean that cessation of hostilities which might, after a protracted contest, result from the exhaustion of the belligerents, whereby the sword would fall from their nerveless hands, their hearts a prey to the furies. Such a peace as that would be but a hollow truce, in which each party would be incessantly preparing for a new, final and decisive struggle. The peace which I mean is a peace which reconciles the interests and the feelings of the belligerents; a peace, in short, which restores harmony. Unless we can obtain such a peace as this, our republican institutions totter to their fall, and we become the subjects of a military despotism. Every government must exist; that is the law of its being. If it is attacked by great force it must bring a proportionately great force to its defence. If its form is such as not to furnish military strength to the full extent of its means, it must disregard that form. The Republican form, especially the form of a Confederacy of free States, is not the best adapted for war. In fact it is a peace establishment. The form best adapted to war is a national militar despotismy. The Republic at war is gradually passing into military despotism. As the war continues and the pressure of its enemy increases, this transition is accelerated. A Republic forced to the wall by a powerful enemy must end in despotism. If we turn our eyes to Europe we find only two nations with free institutions, Great Britain and Switzerland. Why is this? The reason is obvious. The necessity of being constantly in the highest state of preparation for war, compels every country to the utmost developement of its military strength. Absolute Government is a part of that state of preparation, and therefore absolute government is the ordinary condition. If there were no other obstacle to France being a republic, the immense standing armies she is compelled to keep constantly under arms, would be conclusive. France is compelled to keep 600,000 men always in arms. France is obliged therefore to be what she is, a military despotism.

Take the case of Prussia in the celebrated seven years war. Suppose her institutions had been liberal, what would have been the result? Frederick the Great would either have had to abandon the struggle, or seized all power. Nothing but absolute power in the hands of Frederick enabled him to come forth victorious from the contest. He sacrificed everything else in Prussia to the one idea of military strength. As Prussia had no natural defence and was greatly inferior in strength to the other great powers, it was necessary to give exclusive development to the military idea; this Frederick did. As Macauly said, he made Prussia "all sting." This was logical in Frederick. To save Prussia it was necessary to give her the maximum of military strength—he did this. Prussia still has a place on the map, but he made no effort to save liberty. Frederick found Prussia an absolute monarchy, he left it an entrenched camp. Liberty was never thought of. It is impossible in her condition. If Prusia with her excellent population were at a vast distance from where she is, and protected by oceans and mountains, she might be a republic, but where she is, it is impossible. On the continent of Europe no State can exist with free institutions, because the form of government must be such as furnishes the greatest amount of military strength. Perhaps it may be said that Switzerland contradicts my theory. I reply that Switzerland is an exceptional case—a few nests of poor people buried in remote vallies surrounded by inaccessible mountains; they are not worth conquering. Besides the mutual jealousy of the great powers is their real safe-guard. England is the only great and free power in Europe. This is owing to her insular position. The ocean is the divine charter of her freedom. If nothing but a surveyor's line separated England from France, England would be a military despotism as France is. No country can be free which has to sleep with her hand on her sword.

But why resort to general reasoning and the condition of European nations to prove what I have asserted, when the proof stares us in the face in the example of our own country. We see it in every sight: we feel it in every emotion, we hear it in every sound. When our present Government was established, everything possible was done in the interest of State Rights, every conceivable guarantee was taken for individual freedom—as little as possible was conceded to the Federal Government. The Federal Government was "cabinned, cribbed, confined," "hedged in by such doubts and fears." The school of extreme State Rights were at work framing a constitution for a Federal Government, with the accumulated suspicions of seventy years. They did their work well. The problem to be solved was the framing of a Federal Government, with the minimum of power to function. I thought at the time it was useless labor, because I conceived, in the humility of my judgment, that the Constitution of a country was that which its necessities pointed out, and that you could not in advance say what would be the necessities of a Confederacy exposed to perpetual war with a neighboring power of superior force. But the framers of our Constitution were not deterred by any such considerations as these from their work. They established their Confederacy, guarded and limited in the interests of the rights of the separate States as much as possible. Well, we have been at war not quite four years, and what is the result? Is not our Federal Government in the exercise of every possible power of a national central military despotism? Suppose there were no States, only provinces, and unlimited power was conferred upon you and Congress, what greater powers would you exercise than you now do? Have we not carried conscription to its last limits? Is not every man in the country between 17 and 50 subject to military authority? None are exempt except upon considerations of public interest. Have we not been compelled to lay direct taxes in the very teeth of the of the Constitution? Have we not issued such theory vast amounts of paper money as to unsettle all values? Have we not compelled the holders of our paper money to fund it, or lose one third. Have we not seized all the railroads? Have we not destroyed railroads and built others. Have we not established a universal system of impressment of property at our own prices, in our own money? Have we not established a Government monopoly of the exportations of the great staples of the country? Have we not forbidden the importation of luxuries?—Have we not compelled those whom we permit to remain at home, to execute bonds to furnish their products to us at our prices? Have we not suspended the writ of *habeas corpus?* Have we not introduced the passport system, which, we used to think, belonged exclusively to the iron despotisms of Europe? In short has not our Federal Government done everything that a centralized military despotism could do? Indeed if you were appointed Military Dictator, what greater powers could you exercise than you now do? I allude to these things not to complain of them, but to lament them. If you tell me they are necessary, I reply that is precisely my argument. My argument assumes and requires that necessity. It is plain that our Government exercises the powers of a central despotism. I blame no one for it. I am sure those who are at the head of the Government would gladly have it otherwise, but necessity compels the course they have taken. But I shall be told, perhaps, this necessity, is limited to the war, and when peace returns we will go back to our old state of liberty. That depends upon the kind of peace. A peace without reconciliation carries in its bosom the seeds of new wars. This armed peace and its offspring war would fasten upon us permanently a central military despotism. It is common to hear it said that the United States have gone into despotism. If so, then it is a very sad truth for us, for that would develope their maximum military power, and would, of course, necessitate the same thing in the same way on our part. The truth is, we are vitally interested in the preservation of free institutions in the Northern States, because the people of the United States will not only make their own institutions, but they will make ours. If they acquire their maximum military strength by going into despotism, we must do the same, just as if they were to originate new and overpoweringly destructive modes of warfare, we would have to resort to the same or be overwhelmed. Some persons of intelligence concede that the Northern people have gone into despotism, but ridicule the idea of such a calamity befalling us. To such I would reply, we are but human beings, not Gods, and we are acted upon by necessity as other people. The truth is, that the Government at Washington has not dared to exercise power on the grand scale that our Government has. The Lincoln government has not ventured to resort to an effective conscription; it has not resorted to taxation as we have; it has no tax in kind; it does not prohibit imports; it does not monopolize the exports; it does not rely on impressments. It plays the tyrant, but it hesitates to seize the sceptre?

I think I have established my proposition, that our republican institutions are lost unless we have a peace accompanied by harmony with the North. The great question for us then is, how are we to obtain such a peace?

Before I consider this question, I would call your attention to this fact, that the peace we are to make with the North, is to be made by us and the North alone. There is no probability of any foreign intervention; by that I mean any armed interference in our behalf. The peace between the North and the South, when it comes, must come by the action of these parties alone. Foreign Powers will not interfere. The question then is, How are these beligerent States, now so fiercely engaged, to obtain this peace with reconciliation, which I have said is necessary to preserve their Republican form of government? It is a great question. I now approach it.

I admit in the first place that a successful military defence is indispensable, without that nothing can be anticipated but utter ruin. But is this all? I think not. There is something over and above success in war. That is political policy. If Mr. Lincoln remains in power, there is no hope of accomplishing anything by political policy.—Mr. Lincoln is the exponent of the fanaticism and hatred of the North. He holds power because he is the exponent of these sentiments of his party; in order to be master of others, he has to be their slave. He cannot be rational upon the subject of slavery, because he represents madmen; he cannot exercise what Burke calls the truest political wisdom, magnanimity, because he represents malignants. Besides Mr. Lincoln is committed by his past career to the most violent course. If he had been a statesman when he became President he could by a wise policy have restored harmony. But in the great crisis, when statesmanship could have accomplished so much, he uses no effort to harmonize, but yielded himself up a mere instrument of the foolish mob, as if statesmanship came from below upwards. Mr. Seward by his speeches made in the winter of 1860, showed that he comprehended the policy of conciliation, but just at the moment when it became necessary to put in force his fine maxims he found no use for them. Mr. Lincoln's mode of carrying on the war, his emancipation policy, the license he gives his army to commit the greatest outrages shows that he relies on nothing but force. I confess therefore, I have no hope of Mr. Lincoln as a pacificator. I should as soon have selected Charles IX. to pacify the Huguenots after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. But fortunately Mr. Lincoln and those he represents, are not all of the North. There is a powerful party there which condemns his policy. That party is rational on the subject of slavery. It represents whatever of amity or conservatism is left at the North. This party proposes that the war shall cease at least temporarily, and that all the States should meet in amicable council, to make peace if possible. This is the most imposing demonstration in favor of peace made at the North since the war broke out. I think our only hope of satisfactory peace, one consistent with the preservation of free institutions, is in the supremacy of this party at some time or other. Our policy then is to give this party all the capital we can. You should, therefore, at once in my opinion, give this party all the encouragement possible, by declaring your willingness to an armistice, and a convocation of all the States in their sovereign capacity, to enter upon the subject of peace. The theory upon which this party goes, is that we are willing to cease hostilities, at least temporarily, and meet in council to obtain peace if possible. The theory upon which Mr. Lincoln goes is, that there is no use to attempt any negotiations with us; that the sword is the only arbiter. Our policy is to show that the theory of the Chicago party is the true one. To put this matter in another light, let us ask the question, what is the policy that Mr. Lincoln wishes us to pursue? Of course he wishes us to verify his theory and falsify the opposite theory. He wishes us to treat the advances of the Chicago Convention with contempt. He wishes to be able to say to the Northern people, "see the Government at Richmond tramples upon your tenders of peaceful negotiation, McClellan could accomplish nothing by negotiations, war is all that is left, don't remove me, I am carrying that on with especial zeal." When we know what Mr. Lincoln wants us to do, then we know very certain what we ought to do.

It may be said, the proposed convocation of the States is unconstitutional. To this I reply we can amend the Constitution. It may be further objected that to meet the Northern States in Convention, is to abandon our present form of government. But this no more follows than that their meeting us implies an abandonment of their form of government. A Congress of the States in their sovereign capacity is the highest acknowledgment of the principle of State Rights. This imposing assemblage is, in my opinion, the best, while it is the most august tribunal to which the great question of peace could possibly be referred. Imagine that grand council of States in the act of convening after the people every-where in peaceful possession of the right to select their ambassadors, had done so. What a sublime spectacle it would present. There would be nothing to compare with it in moral grandeur in ancient or modern times. The friends of humanity and progress, and civilization, and all Christianity in every land would rejoice at the spectacle, and millions in every clime, the good every-where, would mingle their prayers in all tongues for an auspicious issue to those great deliberations. The question rests with you. The responsibility is with you, the consequences will be with your country.—You and Mr. Lincoln can never make peace. You may traverse indefinitely the same bloody circles you have been moving in for the last four years, but you will never approach any nearer than you now are. Your only hope of peace is in the ascendency of the conservative party North. Fortify that party if you can by victories, but do not neglect diplomacy. It was the boast of Philip the great king, that he gained more cities by his policy than by arms. A weak power engaged with a stonger must make up in sagacity for what it lacks in physical force, otherwise the monuments of its glory become the tombs of its nationality.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
I remain, your fellow-citizen,
WILLIAM W. BOYCE.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—Judge Halyburton of the Confederate Court has decided that Marylanders who have served out the term for which they enlisted in the Confederate army, cannot be held to further service, but to be discharged if they so demand.

Judge Parker, of the Winchester Circuit, in Virginia, has decided, on the other hand, that the voluntary abandonment of their own State by Marylanders, their coming here and making common cause with us in our struggle, are acts to which the law attaches the responsibilities as well as the privileges of domicil if not of citizenship and such persons are consequently embraced in the legislation that continues all enrolled men in service.

At present we have no tribunal whose decree may settle such conflicts of authority.

THE GEORGIA MILITIA.—The Macon *Intelligencer* says that the militia when they return to camp at the end of their furlough, will be used in future for the defence of Augusta, Macon, Milledgeville, Columbus and Athens, as the one or the other may be threatened by rails or detachments from Sherman's army. They have already rendered distinguished service at the front, and will no doubt do their duty faithfully in the new field to which they may be assigned.

At the end of the furlough extended to them they are all to re-assemble in Macon and await developments.

A private dispatch received here several days ago, brought the sad intelligence that John Pearson, youngest son of Mrs. E. Pearson, of this place, had fallen in the fight near Petersburg on Friday last. He was an ardent, courageous, and most promising youth, and highly esteemed by many of our citizens, who deeply sympathise with his sorrowing mother and sisters in so heavy an affliction.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Rev. Stephen D. Elliott, D. D. Bishop of Georgia, was elected President of the Georgia Historical Society on the 12th of September, vice C. S. Henry deceased.

MARRIED:

At St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, Oct. 5th, at 12 o'clock, by Rev. T. G. Haughton, Lieut. Charles Snead to Miss S. M. L. Williams, second daughter of J. G. Williams, Esq.

DIED,

In Harnett county, on Saturday, the 24th of September, 1864, Mrs. Mary Byrd, wife of Richard Byrd, Esq., in the 64th year of her age.

At Middle Sound, on Sunday, Oct. 2d, 1864, of Consumption, Miss Annie E. Newton, in the 25th year of her age.

A Residence in Greensboro', N. C., for Sale,

CONTAINING FOUR LARGE ROOMS, with two basement rooms, a wooden house, new, good kitchen, office, smoke house and garden, and a fine well of water, on a very elevated situation. Address

R. SCOTT,
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October 7, 1864 145—2t.

Headquarters 1st Reg't. N. C. M., H. D.,
RALEIGH, N. C., October 6, 1864.

Capt. S. W. Scott, Co. A:

You will assemble your company on Nash Square, in the city of Raleigh, on Saturday next, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons claiming exemption on account of disability, will appear before Drs. R. B. Haywood and Banks at the Mayor's office.

By order of COL. W. H. HARRISON;
A. J. PARTIN, Adj't.

In accordance with the above order, all members of Co. "A" will meet promptly at the above time and place.

S. W. SCOTT, Co. "A".
Oct. 8, 1834. 155—1t.

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY.

ALL PERSONS EXEMPT FROM CONSCRIPTION living West of Fayetteville and South of Hillsboro' streets, and those living within one mile and outside the old corporation east of Fayetteville and Halifax streets, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, will assemble, (regardless of exemptions,) on Nash Square, on Saturday next, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

This order proceeds from the Adjutant General of the State, and strict obedience to it will be enforced

W. H. FINCH,
Capt. "B" Co. Home Guard.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1864. 143—2t.

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A GOOD YOKE OF OXEN. Address
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Pacific, N. C.,
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Oct. 7th, 1864. 144—2tpd.

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A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED, PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 368, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.